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A New Trend in the Relationship between the Landlord
and his Slaves in South China of the 16th and 17th Cen-
turies as Reflected in Family Rules

by Kōji HOSONO

In Mediaeval China a landlord generally had beside his tenants slaves to work on the field. At the time when agricultural productivity was still low, the master would keep his slaves in a more or less total economic dependence on himself. The relationship is termed as “*chu p'u chih fen* 主僕之分 (status distinction of master and slave)”. Analysis of the late Ming and Ch'ing family rules reveals emergence of a new system of the economic interdependence between the master and the slave, termed as “*hsiang tzu hsiang yang* 相資相養 (mutual assistance and mutual support)”, in which the former is under the obligation of favor (*en* 恩) to the latter to be reciprocated with loyalty (*chung hsin* 忠信) of the latter. This phenomenon is a reflection of a higher economic value of the slave in farm management as a result of increased agricultural productivity. The 1588 revision of the regulations concerning slaves in the Ming codes also seems to evidence this improvement in the slave's lot.

Osman and the First Organization of the Ottoman Turks

by Kōichirō Koyama

Details of the life of Osman who gave his name to the Ottoman Dynasty are yet to be clarified. The author of this article attempts to make them clear through the re-examination of early Ottoman chronicles (mainly ‘*Aşıkpaşazade Tarihi*’ written in the second half of 15th century) with reference to the present researches on the subject. The author discusses and concludes as follows: